

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

16 April 1975

Mr. Mortimer M. Caplin, President  
National Civil Service League  
917 15th Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Mort:

It is my great pleasure to nominate Dr. Edward W. Proctor for the National Civil Service League's Career Service Award.

As CIA's Deputy Director for Intelligence, Dr. Proctor has the key role in our government with regard to foreign intelligence analysis. He is the leader of those who produce the reports and assessments of events abroad which are vital to the nation's decision makers. The ever increasing demand for timely analyses in a rapidly changing atmosphere has been a challenge which Dr. Proctor has met with courage and unique ability. He has capped a career as a formidable intelligence analyst by becoming a master of the business of managing intelligence analysis.

I nominate Dr. Edward W. Proctor with the sincere belief that his career accomplishments are deserving of the recognition which the League's Awards Program provides and that his selection would serve to strengthen the public service by highlighting the true value and contributions of the intelligence profession.

Sincerely,

[Redacted]

W. E. Colby  
Director

STATINTL

Enclosures



SUMMARY

Name, Title & Grade : Dr. Edward W. Proctor, Deputy Director  
for Intelligence, EP-04

Business Address : Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D.C. 20505

Residence Address :  STATINTL

Education & Degree : Brown University, AB Economics  
AM Economics  
Harvard University, PhD Economics

Length of Service : 22 years

Date & Place of Birth: 30 December 1920, Providence, Rhode Island

Edward W. Proctor, who heads the CIA's Directorate of Intelligence, can fairly be described as our government's senior foreign intelligence analyst. For he is the manager of that part of the Agency which produces the reports and assessments of events abroad and the man who ultimately must answer when the President, or the National Security Council, or for that matter the Congress asks what's going on overseas.

Mr. Proctor began his Agency career in 1953 as an intelligence analyst in the Office of Research and Reports. In short order, he was assigned to increasingly responsible positions within ORR, spearheading the organization and management of several components, created to develop integrated intelligence analyses of the Soviet Union's strategic weapons program--a program which represented an increasing threat because of Russia's growing ability to apply rocket and space technology to the delivery of nuclear weapons.

In so doing, Mr. Proctor played a key role in the successful determination by the United States of the true state of Soviet strategic capabilities, thereby resolving the "missile gap" problem. More important, this hard-won knowledge of Russian strength became critically significant during the Cuban missile crisis when our leaders were forced to confront the Soviet Union with the possibility of a nuclear exchange.

In July 1965 Mr. Proctor was named as one of the select few senior intelligence officers who served on the Board of National Estimates. His tour on the Board, however, was brief. Within a year he was called to be Assistant Deputy Director for Intelligence and only five years later was elevated to his present position as head of the Directorate.

To understand the significance of Mr. Proctor's achievements as "the DDI," it is important to note how much the intelligence profession has had to change since he assumed the role of Assistant Deputy Director. In the years since 1966, the sweep of international events has altered radically the intelligence needs of the US Government and the demands placed upon the Intelligence Community. At CIA, though our concern with the military capabilities of the major Communist countries has not lessened, we have had to develop the capacity to provide intelligence support on a much wider range of equally complex problems.

To cope with this vastly increased demand for intelligence analyses, the Intelligence Directorate of CIA had to grow--not in size--but in sophistication. It had to expand its capabilities to answer the new questions the President and his senior advisors were asking, chiefly through the expanded and highly energized National Security Council Staff under the direction of Dr. Kissinger. It was in meeting this challenge, refashioning the Intelligence Directorate to meet its new responsibilities, that Mr. Proctor has capped a career as a formidable intelligence analyst by becoming a master of the business of managing intelligence analysis.

When one confronts the task of summing up the career of this exceptional civil servant--a career that seems certain to go on to even more impressive achievements--two things leap to mind. First, is the managerial ability which he has demonstrated in reorganizing and revitalizing the extremely complex institution he heads. As his distinguished predecessors have shown, it takes a big man to run the Intelligence Directorate; but it takes an even bigger one to change it.

Second, and perhaps ultimately more important, is the record of intellectual excellence and personal integrity which Ed Proctor has established in his 22 years of service with the Agency. In the hidden world of intelligence analysis, what matters most is rigorous mental effort, an ability to articulate one's findings with utmost clarity, and the courage to communicate them--even when the news is bad. Edward W. Proctor, by his success in these difficult arts, has established a new model for his fellow professionals.

Submitted by:

W. E. Colby  
Director of Central Intelligence

NOMINATION STATEMENT OF DR. EDWARD W. PROCTOR  
FOR THE CAREER SERVICE AWARD

Early each morning, a CIA officer arrives at the White House. His job is to brief the President of the United States on the latest events abroad and on the Intelligence Community's assessments of what these events mean for the United States.

Each morning the Secretaries of State, Defense, and Treasury, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and a limited number of other senior officers find on their desks the National Intelligence Daily, a journal reporting the latest developments in foreign countries--political, economic, military, scientific--and their significance for our national security.

At each National Security Council meeting, the Director of Central Intelligence briefs the Council on the intelligence background of the situation it is considering.

These activities are the most visible and among the most vital products of CIA's Directorate of Intelligence. They typify the central role it plays in our national security apparatus, and the central role that Dr. Edward W. Proctor plays as the man who heads this Directorate.

Mr. Proctor can fairly be described as our government's senior foreign intelligence analyst. For--both as the manager of that part of the Agency which provides the end product of the intelligence business and as a highly regarded judge of international affairs in his own right--it is Ed Proctor who must answer when the President, or the National Security Council, or for that matter the Congress asks what's going on overseas.

How long can the uneasy peace in the Middle East be maintained? What is the state of Brezhnev's health? What is happening to the Italian balance-of-payments? Is world oil consumption rising or falling? How strong are the Soviet ground forces in Eastern Europe? What is the present depth of the Suez Canal? What is the latest report on the military situation in South Vietnam? How will world food supply and population balance off a decade hence? Who is who in the intri-

STATINTL  Can the Argentine government control terrorism?

Providing timely answers to such questions as these is the routine part of Mr. Proctor's job. To do it, he must combine the skills of a corporate chieftain in managing a highly complex production organization and the capabilities of a university president in mastering the intellectual disciplines involved. But it is when some international crisis intrudes on this routine that the capabilities of a Deputy Director for Intelligence are truly tested. For it is in these situations--when the tension builds and the time is short--that he must show the mastery of his arcane profession and the courage of his convictions to say--to the Director of Central Intelligence or to the President himself: "I think this is what's going to happen."

It is because Mr. Proctor bears these responsibilities that he can be called the government's senior foreign intelligence analyst. It is because he has succeeded so eminently in carrying these burdens that he is nominated for this high honor.

Mr. Proctor was born on 30 December 1920 in Providence, Rhode Island. He married Lois Elaine Pollon of Philadelphia; they have two children, Suzanne and David.

In June 1942, Mr. Proctor received a BA in Economics with highest honors from Brown University. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. After working a few months as a statistical clerk in the War Department, he entered the Army in late 1942 and served until he was discharged in 1945 as a Technical Sergeant.

He then completed an MA in Economics at Brown and continued on to Harvard, where he received a PhD in Economics. While working on his advanced degrees, he served as an Economics Instructor at Brown and a Teaching Fellow at Harvard. In 1950 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Economics at Penn State University where he taught economics and statistics until joining the Central Intelligence Agency in 1953.

Mr. Proctor began his Agency career as an intelligence analyst in the Office of Research and Reports. In short order, he was assigned to increasingly responsible positions within ORR, becoming a division chief, then Chief of the Guided Missile Task Force, and eventually Chief of the Military-Economic Research Area.

During the late 1950's and early 1960's he spearheaded the organization and management of several Agency components created to develop integrated intelligence analyses of the Soviet Union's strategic weapons program--a program which represented an increasing

threat because of Russia's growing ability to apply rocket and space technology to the delivery of nuclear weapons.

More specifically, in 1960 Mr. Proctor was designated Chief of the Ad Hoc Task Force on the Production and Deployment of Soviet Long-Range Missiles. In undertaking this assignment, Mr. Proctor rapidly established program objectives, defined responsibilities within the Task Force, and developed an excellent esprit de corps. In the early days of its operation the Task Force was obliged to exploit, intensively and systematically, the very limited amount of information available and, in addition, was required to develop new analytical approaches to the questions at hand. This team research effort was carried out so successfully that its findings and, somewhat later, those of his Military-Economic Area analysts, became the underlying research documents for the National Intelligence Estimates on Soviet long-range attack capabilities.

In so doing, Mr. Proctor played a key role in the successful determination by the United States of the true state of Soviet strategic missile forces, thereby finally resolving the "missile gap" problem. As a consequence, during the "Cuban missile crisis" of 1962 these estimates of Soviet strength provided a firm underpinning for the confidence with which the United States was able to confront the USSR.

In July 1965 Mr. Proctor was named as one of the select few senior intelligence officers who served on the Board of National Estimates. Here he was responsible for the most important question of them all, the assessment of Soviet strategic strength. His tour on the Board, however, was brief. Within a year he was called to be Assistant Deputy Director for Intelligence and only five years later was elevated to his present position as head of the Directorate.

To understand the significance of Mr. Proctor's achievements as "the DDI", it is important to note how much the intelligence profession has had to change since he assumed the role of Assistant Deputy Director. In the years since 1966, the sweep of international events has altered radically the intelligence needs of the US Government and the demands placed upon the Intelligence Community. At CIA, though our concern with the military capabilities of the major Communist countries has not lessened, we have had to develop the capacity to provide intelligence support on a much wider range of equally complex problems. To name but a few, these have included the war in Indochina, the intense political--and periodically military--conflict in the Mid-East, the historic changes taking

place in international finance, the growing tension over oil and other precious resources, and the emergence of the so-called "third world" nations as a power with which the US must contend.

To cope with this vastly increased demand for intelligence analyses, the Intelligence Directorate of CIA had to grow--not in size--but in sophistication. It had to expand its capabilities to answer the new questions the President and his senior advisors were asking, chiefly through the expanded and highly energized National Security Council Staff under the direction of Dr. Kissinger. It was in meeting this challenge, refashioning the Intelligence Directorate to meet its new responsibilities, that Mr. Proctor has capped a career as a formidable intelligence analyst by becoming a master of the business of managing intelligence analysis.

The task required the hiring and cultivation of exceptionally capable personnel. It demanded reorganization of some of the established Offices of the Intelligence Directorate and the creation of new ones. Most of all, it required the supervisory skills and personal example to force the Directorate's corps of intelligence analysts into thinking in new ways about new problems.

This revolution is still being accomplished, but the monuments to Mr. Proctor's leadership are already evident. A new Office of Political Research has been found to provide long-range insight into the foreign policy problems the US will have to confront in the years ahead. A Strategic Evaluation Center has been established in the Directorate's military intelligence office to bring a new focus to bear on the increasingly complex balance of forces between East and West in an era of strategic arms negotiations and balanced force reductions.

Throughout every office of the Intelligence Directorate, Mr. Proctor has nurtured the development of more sophisticated analytical techniques, borrowing new methods developed in the academic world and harnessing the power of the computer to thinking about international affairs. For example, in the Offices of Current Intelligence and Economic Research, staffs have been created whose chief function is to insure that analysts are trained to use the latest techniques of data interpretation, statistical manipulation, model building and analytical methodology.

For many years, one of the most severe limitations on an analyst's capacity has been his inability--because of a lack of time and space--to make use of all the reference material that could be brought to bear on solving an intelligence problem. Today, under Mr. Proctor's direction, the Agency is engaged in a bold effort to make the complete range of intelligence information relevant to an

analyst's work available to him--at his desk--instantaneously. The project is in its early stages and, as no one in the information-handling world--in or out of government--has attempted an undertaking of this complexity, it is not certain that it will succeed. It is no surprise to those who know him, however, that a project requiring such imagination and a commitment to excellence should have been initiated under the leadership of Mr. Proctor.

When one confronts the task of summing up the career of this exceptional civil servant--a career that seems certain to go on to even more impressive achievements--two things leap to mind. First, is the managerial ability which he has demonstrated in reorganizing and revitalizing the extremely complex institution he heads. As his distinguished predecessors have shown, it takes a big man to run the Intelligence Directorate; but it takes an even bigger one to change it.

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